

APPENDIX J

RECREATION

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Table J-1. Planning Unit Recreation Resources.

Administrative Unit/State Forest	Recreation Setting	Recreation Opportunities	Recreation Facilities		Access	Primary User Groups	Recreation Management Emphasis
			Trails	Campgrounds			
Snoqualmie Administrative Unit							
Tiger Mountain State Forest	Forested lowland mountain; rural trails	Hiking, mountain biking and equestrian use trails; Paragliding; Day use: environmental education, picnicking	75 miles	0	2 trailheads for hiking and biking use off of I-90 and SR 18. One interior trailhead for paragliding use	Local; hiking, mountain biking, equestrian, paragliding	Day use; non-motorized
Black Diamond Administrative Unit							
McDonald Ridge Block	Lowland western Cascade foothill forests with vegetation types of evergreen forests and mixed forests	Dispersed and not designated or maintained	0 miles designated trails; some forest roads are used by pedestrians and mountain bikers	0	Local roads. No established public access points	Local; hiking and mountain biking	None
Grass Mountain Block	Lowland western Cascade foothill forests with vegetation types of evergreen forests and mixed forests	Dispersed and not designated or maintained	0 miles designated trails; some forest roads are used by pedestrians and mountain bikers	0	SR 410. No established public access points	Local; hiking and mountain biking	None

Elbe Administrative Unit							
Elbe Hills State Forest	Evergreen forested foothills	Hiking and equestrian trails; ORV trails; day-use: picnic sites, overnight campgrounds	50 non-motorized; 12 miles ORV	2	SR 706. Internal forest roads.	Local; equestrian, ORV users	Day use and overnight; non-motorized and motorized
Tahoma State Forest	Evergreen forested foothills	Groomed ski trails; Snow shoeing; Mountain biking	100 miles of snow covered forest management roads	4 Huts	SR 706. Local roads and Internal forest roads.	Local and regional; skiers, snowshoers, mountain bikers	Day use and overnight; non-motorized
Pleasant Valley Block	Evergreen forested hills	Dispersed and not designated or maintained	0 miles designated trails; some forest roads are used by pedestrians and mountain bikers	0	SR 706. Local roads.	Local; hiking and mountain biking	None
Belfair Administrative Unit							
Tahuya State Forest	Flat lowland with evergreen and mixed forest dotted by wetlands and lakes	Hiking and equestrian trails; ORV trails; day-use: picnic sites, overnight campgrounds	163 miles multi-use trails; 13 miles 4 x 4 trails	5	SR 3 and local roads	Local and regional; ORV riders, equestrian, hiking	Day use and overnight; non-motorized and motorized
Green Mountain State Forest	Local high point of evergreen forests standing above the surrounding landscape	Hiking and equestrian trails; ORV trails; day-use: picnic sites, overnight campground	11 miles multi-use (motorized and non-motorized)	1	Local roads	Local; Hiking, mountain biking, equestrian, ORV	Day use and overnight; non-motorized and motorized

Sherwood Forest State Forest	Flat lowland with evergreen and mixed forest	Dispersed and not designated or maintained	0 miles designated trails; some forest roads are used by pedestrians and mountain bikers	0	SR 3 and local roads	Local; hiking and mountain biking	None
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Table J-2. Summary of Potential Impacts on Recreation Resources by Alternative at the Planning Unit Level.

	Potential Impacts on Recreation Resources		
Topic	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C
Economic Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Transactions – long-term indirect beneficial impact provided significant acres of new land are added to the State Trust and recreation is permitted on these new lands (potential impact would be adverse if significant areas of DNR-managed lands are disposed of). No large-scale acquisitions and/or disposals are anticipated at this time. New Rock Pits/Communication Leases – direct adverse impact to site-specific recreation due to potential site closures (i.e., impact would not likely be evident at the Planning Unit level). Visual Changes Resulting from New Rock Pits/Communication Leases – indirect adverse impact on scenic quality (a component of recreation experience quality). 	<p>All of Alternative A, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Transactions – greater (compared to Alternative A) long-term indirect beneficial impact if public access and recreation are permitted on new state forested trust lands (acquired industrial forestlands in the Cascade foothills). 	Same as Alternative B.

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	Potential Impacts on Recreation Resources		
Topic	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C
Forest Ecosystem Health and Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting Activities – short-term direct adverse impacts caused by temporary site closures and access limitations (assumes no long-term site closures); and both direct and indirect short-term impacts to the quality of recreation experiences resulting from harvesting (e.g., removal of understory vegetation, additional traffic, noise, etc.). • New Road Development – long-term beneficial impact if public access and use is allowed on new roads constructed to facilitate harvesting activities (assumes new roads are not constructed on existing trails). • Harvesting Activities (Visual) – short-term impacts (beneficial or adverse depending on visitor group) from changes to scenic integrity of forested areas. • Wildlife Habitat – long-term indirect beneficial impact on the quality of the recreation experience for some visitors (assumes the presence and number of wildlife species would increase). 	<p>All of Alternative A, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting Activities – all impacts related to forest management activities under this alternative would generally be greater in magnitude compared to Alternative A given the larger amount of land (acres) that would be modified under Alternative B (173,290 versus 139,667 acres). 	<p>All of Alternative B, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesting Activities – all impacts related to forest management activities under this alternative would generally be greater in magnitude compared to Alternative B given the larger amount of land (acres) that would be modified under Alternative C (218,098 versus 173,290 acres).
Social-Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor Education and Enforcement – long-term direct impact on the quality of the recreation experience; the nature of the impact (adverse or 	<p>All of Alternative A, plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a Recreation Suitability assessment – long-term impacts resulting from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of Alternative B, plus: • Contract/Concessionaire Services – direct long-term beneficial impact (new/enhanced sites and services), provided

Table J-2. Summary of Potential Impacts on Recreation Resources by Alternative at the Planning Unit Level.

	Potential Impacts on Recreation Resources		
Topic	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C
	<p>beneficial) would be dependent on how the action is directed at different visitor groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual Resources – indirect beneficial impact on the quality of the recreation experience for some visitors. 	<p>new, relocated, and/or removal of recreation sites and facilities; in general, the nature of the impact (adverse or beneficial) would be dependent on site-specific implementation actions (e.g., new sites would likely be beneficial, removal of sites would likely be adverse).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor Education (regarding Timber Harvesting Activities) – indirect beneficial impact on the quality of the recreation experience provided this knowledge makes visitors more accepting of harvesting activities (and related effects). 	<p>concessionaires provide services and/or opportunities equal to or greater than are currently being provided.</p>